



MAYSVILLE, KY., JUNE 10, 1868.

Party, in the effort to confirm and perpetuate its power, blunders over principles most sacred, adopts policies necessarily suicidal, and seems effected oftentimes, with that sort of blindness, which under the inspiration of passion, literary philosophy has lessons sufficiently impressive, for the education of parties. They can only be taught by their own experience. The leadership of a revolutionary party, almost always passes from its ablest, to its most reckless members. Its very madness invokes defeat, disgrace, destruction.

If any doubt the truth of these assertions, it must be, because they forget the teachings of the very recent past, and shut their eyes to the premonitions of the present. Who has forgotten that time of sadness and sorrow, when the "Union" summoned to the flag, in battle array, the noblest army ever marshalled by any Government on earth? The Union and the Constitution, as handed down from the revolutionary fathers—they must be preserved. The nation said "amen." In the progress of the conflict, which was eminently sectional, it was deemed necessary to proclaim freedom to the slave, and subsequently to confirm the doubtful proclamation, by an amendment to the Constitution. All the while the door of reconciliation swung wide open upon its hinges, and patriotism, (a word by the way, never once mentioned in the Bible) with bleeding eyes, wept over the defection of our "errand Southern sisters," who were tenderly wooed back to the embraces of the Union. Finally however, the Appomattox apple tree witnessed the death of the rebellion. Slavery the preservation or destruction of which (we will not now attempt to decide) had caused the war, had received its death blow, and new measures are necessary.

It is said that nations like individuals sometimes need bleeding. As regards the South, if material prosperity, worldly pride—the result perhaps of a social organization sui generis, had produced that sort of plethora, which can only be relieved by venesection, surely the South had the full benefit of the practice. She bled to syncope. She needed restoration, and sitting up amidst her Northern nurses, she begged for peace—the quiet, the repose essential to recuperation. Exhausted, emaciated, disarmed, demoralized, she asked piteously to be left alone in her desolation, until sitting among the graves of her slain she could learn resignation to what she accepted as her fate. When she asked for peace she was promised it, and shortly afterwards garrisons of negro soldiers were sent to preserve and defend it. We will also send, said their generous conquerors, agents of the Freedmen's Bureau to watch over the nation's wards, the emancipated slaves, to protect them against the cruelty and rapacity of their former masters. They cannot read. They cannot sign their names to contract for labor. They are ignorant, degraded, have almost had the lineaments of manhood effaced by ages of oppression. Such was the plea for the introduction of the Freedmen's Bureau.

But the rebellious States cannot remain always under military rule, even, when the military was only used as auxiliary to the freedmen's bureau. Oh no! They must be reconstructed. How? Suffer the rebels to vote? Oh no! That was insufferable. For although they had surrendered at discretion—given up their arms, they were rebels still. Nevertheless they must come back into the Union and that too with republican constitutions. The whites, such as will consent, must purge themselves of their treason, and uniting with the loyal element (the negro) must come into the national councils, prepared gratefully to reward the fanaticism which freed him, by giving to it a new lease of power.

Time was, when intelligence and virtue were the only safe basis for republican institutions. The public was taxed to educate the masses pro bono publico. But that was the white public. It had to be educated up to the standard of intelligence necessary to the safe exercise of the elective franchise. The negro in the meanwhile, it is discovered, only needs legislation to fit him for the governing power. He, the ignorant, degraded, oppressed, caricature of a man, who needs as the ward of the nation, a guardian to protect him, is the very element from whose loyal heart and teeming brain, at the touch of the radical wand, is to flow the water of regeneration to the treason sick South! And the white people of the nation must endorse all this—must sanction such barefaced inconsistency under penalty of being called copperheads or rebels!

But is the Southern radical disloyal? It certainly has radical rule. So do we! Yet never did an American revere the Constitution and appreciate the Union it provides more than he whose brain and heart and hand have given expression to these thoughts. Military rule will not make the South loyal. What fool does not know this? Has it made Ireland loyal to England, Hungary to Austria, or Poland to Russia? The South has neither freedom of the press nor freedom of speech in the presence of the military satraps who execute military radical rule over a people who have never been permitted to lose for one moment the consciousness that they were a conquered people. They have been finally handed over to the government of their former slaves, who literally would the form and dictate the expression of radical hate towards the ladies and gentlemen who are subject to the power and of course to the insults of all such men as WARD, SUMNER and BUTLER. Whatever measures are known as most repugnant to Southern tastes, education and habit, these, the African Solons and Lycurguses, mercilessly inflict upon them a the bidding of their mentors. Sitting beneath the protection of Federal bayonets they tell the white population that they can never become a part of the governing power of their respective States until they agree to attempt to change the organic law, which makes the public conscience in which they travel and the hotel beds in which they sleep, the public schools in which their children are educated common to both races.

We have amongst us, here in Kentucky, men who condemn all these measures, but support the men who uphold them. That is, they support for office men they never saw and only know by their public record, and repudiate the principles and policy, without which they know nothing whatever of the men. Credit Judicious, &c.

#### REPUTATING THE EXTREMISTS WITH A VENGEANCE.

The New York Times, attempting to show that the Chicago platform repudiates the extremists on the question of suffrage:

"Well, the platform has not the faintest recognition of the principle which the extremists declare vital. On the contrary, while asserting that 'the equality of Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained,' the second resolution explicitly affirms that 'the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.' The extremists, then, were not failed; they are repudiated. The convention might have allowed the subject to go by default. It has instead, reaffirmed its adhesion to the good old doctrine, which concedes to every State—not compromised by rebellion—entire control of the conditions under which its citizens shall acquire the franchise.

Has it indeed? Are you quite sure? The Louisville Journal says: "The 'good old doctrine,' as the Times once understood it, does not concede that a State can be 'compromised by rebellion,' in the sense of incurring a forfeiture of its constitutional rights or any of them but, on the contrary, asserts that the responsible agents of rebellion are not States but individuals, for whose punishment according to the Constitution provides, while omitting all provision for the punishment of States, which are viciously punished or exposed to punishment in the persons of their offending citizens. A State as such, according to 'the good old doctrine,' can not commit rebellion, and of course can not be 'compromised' by it, though its citizens may; but their rebellion cannot compromise the State; it compromises themselves only. The State remains immaculate and indefeasible. Such is 'the good old doctrine,' as once understood by the Times itself; but that was in the good old times, which have deplorably changed, and their New York namesake has changed with them. We on that account will not press the point, but will reason with the Times from its present point of view.

The Times now interprets 'the good old doctrine' as conceding 'to every State—not compromised by rebellion—entire control of the conditions under which its citizens shall acquire the franchise.' Waiving the absurdity of the Times's present interpretation, let us see whether or not the Chicago platform affirms 'the good old doctrine,' even in this sense, utterly inadmissible as it is. 'The guaranty by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South,' says the platform 'was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained.' What does this mean? Does it mean simply that the guaranty must be maintained until the Southern people in good faith have returned to their allegiance and the Southern States are admitted to representation, and that afterwards every one of those States, like every other State, shall have 'entire control of the conditions under which its citizens shall acquire the franchise?' The Times evidently assumes that it does mean this; but it plainly does not.

Not at all. It says no such thing. It says absolutely that the guaranty must be maintained. Nothing less or more. It assigns no limit to the necessity of maintaining the guaranty. The guaranty must be maintained without limit,—for all time to come. It is a perpetual guaranty, and must be perpetually maintained. Hence, no Southern State, under the doctrine of the platform, can ever enjoy—that the Times says 'the good old doctrine' concedes 'to every State not compromised by rebellion—entire control of the conditions under which its citizens shall acquire the franchise.' In other words, the Southern States under the doctrine of the platform, will permanently hold a position of inferiority to the other States. They will be political pariahs forever.

The doctrine of the platform is thus not only that a State as such may rebel, and be proscribed for its rebellion, but that once a rebel, always a rebel, and, consequently, always a proscribed. It consigns the Southern States to eternal degradation. The platform, therefore, does not affirm 'the good old doctrine,' even in the Times's present interpretation of it, but as that is, it repudiates the extremists only by asserting their views in the most irrational form. It repudiates them with a vengeance. The Times glorifies the platform at the expense not merely of truth but of its own reputation for perspicacity and sense.

#### GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S INDICTION TO OFFICE.

At 9 o'clock on Monday morning, Major General SCHOFIELD visited Chief Justice CHASE, and was received, and there took the usual oath of office as Secretary of War, and as administered to chiefs of Departments. He then repaired to the White House, and remained with President JOHNSON until 11 o'clock. While he was in conference with the President, Adjutant THOMAS arrived, and the three officials were in the President's private reception room for some time. General SCHOFIELD received from the President his official commission as Secretary of War, and then left the White House and proceeded to the War Department, accompanied by President JOHNSON, Adjutant General THOMAS, and several members of his staff. They were received at the War Department by General TOWNSEND and escorted to the rooms usually occupied by the Secretary of War. Here General TOWNSEND handed over the keys of the War Office, the archives, &c., to General SCHOFIELD, and immediately thereafter General SCHOFIELD announced that he had assumed the duties of Secretary of War. President JOHNSON then stepped forward and congratulated General SCHOFIELD, and at once retired from the room, returned to the White House. All of the chiefs of the various bureaus of the War Department, headed by Adjutant General THOMAS, paid their respects and congratulations to the new Secretary of War. Among them were Generals WILLIAMS, BRUCE, DYER and HOWARD. All the clerks in the office then called on Secretary SCHOFIELD. General GRANT called and had half an hour's interview. After him came the officers composing the staff, General HANCOCK and staff, General EMORY and staff, and many army officers sojourning in the city called

to pay their respects and congratulations. This formality occupied nearly the entire day, and completed the end of the famous War Department imbroglio.

The beauties of negro suffrage have had a recent illustration in Washington City, where it has been brought to perfection under the immediate auspices of the Radical Congress. On Tuesday there was a municipal election in the Federal Capital, and the negroes and mean whites elected their candidate for mayor by a small majority. They immediately celebrated their victory by a riot. The results of the night's achievements are summed up thus: "One white man killed, seven severely wounded—one fatally; three drug stores assaulted and partially ransacked; two restaurants cleaned out, and four private residences stoned until their blinds and windows were broken. Many of the houses and restaurants were closed up for safety. None of the evening papers of either party show that in any circumstances were colored men injured, and it does not appear that the white men were the aggressors in but one case. Some trace the source of the troubles to a very virulent speech made to the negroes last night by Forney." This is the condition of affairs the Radicals of Kentucky desire to inaugurate among us.

#### THE EXCLUSION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The following resolution was introduced in the Senate on Tuesday last: "That the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, respectively, shall not be admitted to representation in the Electoral College for choice of President and Vice President of the United States, and no electoral tickets shall be received or counted from any of such respective States, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors, the people of such States shall, pursuant to a constitution of State government, under which a State government shall be organized and shall be in peaceful operation, and such States shall also have become entitled to representation in Congress, pursuant to acts of Congress in that behalf."

The Radicals have added another to their long list of outrages. On Wednesday the House of Representatives gave the seat to which Gen. MORGAN had been elected to Columbus DELANO. It was too gross a violation of decency to command a full party vote in its favor, and several Republicans voted that MORGAN was entitled to the seat. DELANO was sworn in immediately.

The election in Oregon, on the 1st of June, resulted in a Democratic triumph. A Democratic Congressman was elected by one thousand majority. All the county tickets are Democratic except Marion, which gives a Republican majority of three hundred. Portland City gives 21 Democratic majority. The Legislature and county officers are nearly all Democrats.

On Tuesday the Senate refused to confirm the nomination of HENRY STANBURY as Attorney General. We presume that this is to punish him for his able defense of President JOHNSON. It is not probable that any man will be confirmed who will give the President an honest opinion on any legal question.

#### MARRIED.

WARNER-GORHAM—At the residence of the bride's mother, near Louisville, Mr. Jacob Warner, of Owensville, Ky., to Miss Lida Gorham, Ceremony by Rev. Dr. May, by the Rev. Dr. E. B. Riecke, Mr. W. H. Ward, of Ripley, and Miss Viola F. Hess, of Dover.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Judge B. J. PETERS, of Montgomery—the present incumbent—as a candidate for re-election to the Appellate Bench in the First Appellate District, subject to a Democratic convention of the District.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

"BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM"—Essays for you men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride in the institution of marriage—a guide to matrimonial felicity, and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. may19wtw

TOUR ending from Throat and Lung disease. This is fully, when White Pine Compound will afford you speedy relief. It will cure your cough and strengthen your weak lungs; and if you are troubled with Kidney Complaint, it will be of great advantage to you. For sale by J. J. Wood & Bro.

A CHIEF WITHOUT A CROWN would be of no use at all in the estimation of the boys. A man suffering from a scurvy humor in the blood is only suffering needlessly, when a few bottles of Dr. J. W. Poland's humor doctor will effect a cure. For sale by J. J. Wood & Bro.

#### Maysville Markets.

COBBERED WEEKLY BY E. GRAY.  
Whole-sale Grocers, corner Second and Station streets.  
COFFEE—Common to choice 25 to 30.  
SUGAR—No. 9, 15¢; No. 10, 13¢; No. 11, 12¢; No. 12, 11¢; No. 13, 10¢; No. 14, 9¢; No. 15, 8¢; No. 16, 7¢; No. 17, 6¢; No. 18, 5¢; No. 19, 4¢; No. 20, 3¢; No. 21, 2¢; No. 22, 1¢; No. 23, 1¢; No. 24, 1¢; No. 25, 1¢; No. 26, 1¢; No. 27, 1¢; No. 28, 1¢; No. 29, 1¢; No. 30, 1¢; No. 31, 1¢; No. 32, 1¢; No. 33, 1¢; No. 34, 1¢; No. 35, 1¢; No. 36, 1¢; No. 37, 1¢; No. 38, 1¢; No. 39, 1¢; No. 40, 1¢; No. 41, 1¢; No. 42, 1¢; No. 43, 1¢; No. 44, 1¢; No. 45, 1¢; No. 46, 1¢; No. 47, 1¢; No. 48, 1¢; No. 49, 1¢; No. 50, 1¢; No. 51, 1¢; No. 52, 1¢; No. 53, 1¢; No. 54, 1¢; No. 55, 1¢; No. 56, 1¢; No. 57, 1¢; No. 58, 1¢; No. 59, 1¢; No. 60, 1¢; No. 61, 1¢; No. 62, 1¢; No. 63, 1¢; No. 64, 1¢; No. 65, 1¢; No. 66, 1¢; No. 67, 1¢; No. 68, 1¢; No. 69, 1¢; No. 70, 1¢; No. 71, 1¢; No. 72, 1¢; No. 73, 1¢; No. 74, 1¢; No. 75, 1¢; No. 76, 1¢; No. 77, 1¢; No. 78, 1¢; No. 79, 1¢; No. 80, 1¢; No. 81, 1¢; No. 82, 1¢; No. 83, 1¢; No. 84, 1¢; No. 85, 1¢; No. 86, 1¢; No. 87, 1¢; No. 88, 1¢; No. 89, 1¢; No. 90, 1¢; No. 91, 1¢; 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**The Races.**—Yes, the Races. If we were there (By me, we mean editorially). More than one represented the *Eagle* on the track—and we intended to represent the race fairly. We had at first a good place, Jackson, Baldwin and Bradford favored us. Miller and January were kind. In fact all things were lovely, and the "Anserine bird" was in an elevated position. We thought after reading the report of the races in the *Cincinnati Commercial, Gazette*, etc., of the false starts, jockey starts, true starts, etc., that it was just as easy as anything to be the chronicler of one of our small trials of speed. But when the time came—when in a *shed*—not a *shed*—but under the roof of a small edifice, a man was calling out in the voice of Steller, \$50 in the pool and how much for Belle, Lee & Co.—\$20 for the next, and how much for the last—when the bell was ringing, and President Baldwin politely, but in *derisive* loud voice requesting every body to clear the track—when Jackson, Bradford, Duke & Co. were all making their *silent* noise, and everybody saying "Here they come!" how were we to know what to write. If any one can tell us we will give them a full complimentary for the next year, and as far as our readers are concerned we refer them to our reports—

if the Secretary makes any subject at the time to the racing in the R. R. racing Ring of the English law.

But this much we will say: The hurrah was given, the horses went. No, they didn't go, somebody wanted something they didn't get, and therefore nobody went. But after a time all went, and somebody won, and somebody lost, but both were disappointed, and neither will do the same again. *Bonaparte, Brown, Hoke* last won 1-4 to 1, 10 to 12, 100 to 50, *John* were all mixed in such confusion that it would require a magician to unravel the web. A kaleidoscope is nothing to compare to a race-course, and our only advice is to go and see. And with this caution also, don't drink, don't let, keep your heads cleared, which soda won't do, for terribly difficult as it is with coffee, it is still more troublesome with soda, (especially Heiser's), and look out calmly, and you'll get your money back.

The race was a *tre* and owing to the strict construction of the R. R. King, with strict others, were requested to leave our elevated "pavilion," because the presence of any of the "portly" corps always "weakens the weakest." But "Allah is Allah," and is his prophet. We occupied a high position in a buggy the horse of which was most disgracefully oblivious of the temples of his fraternal equi. As before, we saw somebody won and somebody lost—but how can we tell who is who and which is which?

**The Kentucky Sorrow Song.**—The Ripley Bee, in copying a passage from this paper, in reference to the Sorrow Song Mill at Dover, adds as follows:

We believe other citizens of Ripley believe Mr. Jolly are interested in the Mill at Dover also referred to. Those interested are confident the new manufacturing process of the company is destined to be eminently successful.

Since the above was put in type, Mr. A. J. Johnson has shown us four samples of sugar manufactured at Dover by this company, from the sorghum cane. They appear to us equal in flavor and clean appearance to any brand in the market, and the company claim that these sugars can be manufactured by the farmer with large profit to sell at even less rates than we now pay for Louisiana sugar.

A week or two ago, the Farmers' Club of Jefferson County, Ky., sent a committee up to Dover to examine this process of manufacturing sorghum sugar, and their report is decidedly favorable. The result of this is the organization of the Louisville Sorgho Company, to have the privilege of selling rights in thirty of the Southern and Western counties of Kentucky. The design of those interested in this new manufacturing process is to sell rights to individual farmers, so that they may grow the cane and then manufacture it into syrup or sugar as they may choose—believing they can demonstrate its unparalleled profitability.

Mr. Johnson also showed us a sample of *sugar*, produced from the refuse of the cane after completing the sugar manufacture. Certainly it is of a good quality.

We learn from the Portsmouth (Ohio) Times of the 6th inst. that at a meeting of the business men's association of that city on Monday the 1st day of June, a committee was appointed to correspond with the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio and Marietta and Cincinnati railroad companies to urge the importance to them of a railroad connection between that city and Mayville, and ask their co-operation in making a connecting link via Mayville and Portsmouth between their roads and the South, by the most direct route. Dr. J. M. Shackelford, A. W. Buskirk, E. B. Ludwig, J. L. Hibbs, and J. C. Damarin, are the committee.

This movement is quite timely, and we hope that vigorous effort will be made along the whole line to close the gap between Portsmouth and Paris via Mayville.

**Fire at Minerva.**—The Ripley Bee learns from a reliable source that a destructive fire occurred in Minerva, Ky., Friday night about 11 o'clock, by which two substantial frame houses were entirely consumed. The fire broke out in the house of Mr. Baker and extended to the premises of his neighbor, Mr. Hubbard. Most of the furniture and effects of both parties were saved. To the untiring exertions of Dr. Reed and Mr. Henry Crozier, many valuable articles were saved from the fire or damage by water. There being no fire engine in Minerva it required considerable labor on the part of the citizens to prevent the devouring element from spreading any further. The losses we have not been able to ascertain.

Early last week, while the *Fleetwood* was at Parkersburg, Capt. Chas. M. Holloway was presented with a diamond pin, valued at \$205. The gift was from the officers and crew of the boat, with whom Captain Holloway is very popular.

**The Tru.**—The Spring Races at the Mayville Trotting Park opened on Tuesday with a large and appreciative crowd, and unusually brilliant display of fine stock. The weather was unfavorable in the highest degree, as it rained heavily about noon, and put the track in a wretched condition. A start was made as soon as the rain abated, and the following is the result of the first days performance:

**FIRST RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than 2:40; mile heats, best three in five in harness—\$50 to second horse.  
Only two horses entered for the first race, 2:40; mile heats, best three in five in harness—\$50 to second horse.  
1. J. H. Manner & Co. 2:40, 2:40, 2:40.  
2. J. H. Manner & Co. 2:40, 2:40, 2:40.  
Time—2:40, 2:40, 2:40.

**SECOND RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**THIRD RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**FOURTH RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**FIFTH RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**SIXTH RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**SEVENTH RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**EIGHTH RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**NINTH RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**TENTH RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**ELEVENTH RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**Twelfth RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**Thirteenth RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**Fourteenth RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**Fifteenth RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**Sixteenth RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**Seventeenth RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**Eighteenth RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**Nineteenth RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**Twentieth RACE.**  
For horses that never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness. The entries stood as follows:  
Wm. H. Brown & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Jas. Miller & Co. 3:00, 3:00, 3:00.  
Time—3:00, 3:00, 3:00.

**General Remarks.**  
The races were well attended, and the horses were in fine condition. The weather was unfavorable, but the races were well attended, and the horses were in fine condition. The weather was unfavorable, but the races were well attended, and the horses were in fine condition.

**General Grant's Official Reply to the Chicago Convention Committee.**  
The following is General Grant's reply to the nomination of the Chicago Convention Committee:  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1868.  
To General Joseph R. Hawley, President of the National Union Republican Convention.  
Sir:—In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st of May, inst., it seems proper that some statement of my views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be made. The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and I believe express the feelings of the country through its trials. I endorse their resolutions. If elected to the office of the President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with equity, and to protect the people in giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere. In times like the present it is impossible, or, at least, eminently improper to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an interval of four or five years. New political issues, not unforeseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be free to execute the will of the people. I have always respected that will and always shall. Peace and universal prosperity, (its sequence), with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, and I will steadily redress a national debt. Let us have peace.

With great respect,  
your obedient servant,  
R. B. GRANT.

**SPEAKER COLFAX'S REPLY.**  
The following is the reply of Speaker Colfax to the letter of the committee announcing his nomination by the Chicago Convention:  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1868.  
To Hon. J. R. Hawley, President of the National Union Republican Convention.  
Sir:—The honor and the duty of the patriotic convention over which you presided, and the resolutions which so happily supplemented an entirely agreeable with my views as to a just national policy, that my views are presented to the delegates of the people in a clear and auspicious declaration of principles, as for the nomination with which I have been honored, and which I gratefully accept. When a great rebellion, which imperiled the life of the nation, was at last overthrown, the duty of all others devolving on those entrusted with the responsibilities of legislation evidently was to require that the revolution should be re-inaugurated in the form of a permanent government against which they could, only on such a basis as to increase and fortify, and not to weaken and endanger the strength and power of the nation. Certainly, none could so have claimed that the revolution should be re-inaugurated in the form of a permanent government against which they could, only on such a basis as to increase and fortify, and not to weaken and endanger the strength and power of the nation.

Capt. Samuel Oldham Taylor, long and favorably known as a conductor on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, died suddenly, of a congestive chill, at Louisville, on Tuesday evening. There was not a more courteous or popular conductor in the country than Capt. Taylor, and his many friends will regret his unexpected demise. *Lexington Statesman.*

We regret to learn that Mrs. Sarah Hardin Hays, wife of Major Thomas H. Hays, and fourth daughter of the lamented Governor John I. Helm, died at Helm Place, in Hardin County, Ky., on yesterday. A very large circle of admiring and devoted friends will feel the void occasioned by her untimely demise. *Lon. Courier.*

**SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.**  
**BURBON MOSTLY LIVE STOCK SALE.**—Col. J. N. Caldwell reports more than the usual number of cattle and an improvement in quality. Prices rather in a drooping condition. We give a summary of the Colonel's report: Fine yearlings at \$38 50; clever 2 year olds, \$75 45; fine 3 year olds, corner fed all winter, at \$80 35; 13 long yearlings, \$56 25; 4 inferior yearlings, \$30 offered and refused; 4 inferior calves at \$22 10; 18 2 year old males at \$89 per head; six months time; 9 2 year olds at \$55; 4 yearlings at \$59; several horses ranging from \$60 to \$120; and one cow and calf at \$55.

Horse stock heavy and lower than previous reports.  
Major Hiller reports the prices of mules well sustained, and but comparatively few on the market. A lot of 3 year olds sold by the pair at \$112 per head; 11 small 2 year olds at \$72 per head; lot of good 2 year olds at \$115 80; other indifferent 2 year olds at \$80 to \$90.

Pitt C. Kidd offered 240 head cattle and sold about half of them, holders generally wanting about 75 cents, which the market would scarcely bear, and most of the heavy cattle were withdrawn.

Extra fat cattle for eastern markets are selling through the country at 8 cents; such, as lately, sold for 75.

We report a private sale of 31 head of extra 2 year old stock cattle, averaging 1,100 pounds at 75 cents.

**Price Horses Sold.**—B. F. Vanmeter, of Clark, has sold his elegant saddle gelding, "John Morgan," for the handsome price of \$700, to Logan Raley, of Woodford. Mr. Jar. W. Bright, of Woodford, sold a four year old saddle horse last week to Mr. Wentworth, of New Hampshire, for \$500.

**The Suffrage Plank of the Chicago Platform—A Dilemma.**  
The Chicago platform asserts that the question of suffrage in all the States properly belongs to the people of those States. We have already shown that this assertion is deceitful. We will now add to the showing, Nebraska, it will not be denied, is a loyal State; but Nebraska was admitted into the Union upon the fundamental condition that there should be, within the State, no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person by reason of race or color, except Indians not taxed, and upon the further fundamental condition that the Legislature of the State should declare the assent of the State to the foregoing conditions, and should transmit a copy of the act to the President. Now does the question of suffrage in Nebraska properly belong to the people of that State or not?

If it does not, the Chicago platform is a cheat. If it does, the act of Congress admitting Nebraska into the Union is a cheat. Here is a dilemma in a desperate case.

The radicals are cautiously inclined to choose between the two horns. We content ourselves with assuring them that they must choose. There is no escape. They cannot embrace their own platform without being impaled on one or the other. *Lon. Jour.*

As audacious, chap in Cleveland courted a young woman of that place engaged herself, and was on the point of marrying her, when it was accidentally discovered that he had a wife and several children living with him in domestic felicity at his hotel, a block or two distant from the residence of the deceived girl.

**General Buchanan** issued an order declaring the government of Louisiana provisional until the fourteenth amendment is adopted. The government of Louisiana provisional until the fourteenth amendment is adopted and the State constitution accepted by Congress.

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Sir:—In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st of May, inst., it seems proper that some statement of my views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be made. The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and I believe express the feelings of the country through its trials. I endorse their resolutions. If elected to the office of the President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with equity, and to protect the people in giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere. In times like the present it is impossible, or, at least, eminently improper to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an interval of four or five years. New political issues, not unforeseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be free to execute the will of the people. I have always respected that will and always shall. Peace and universal prosperity, (its sequence), with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, and I will steadily redress a national debt. Let us have peace.

With great respect,  
your obedient servant,  
R. B. GRANT.

**SPEAKER COLFAX'S REPLY.**  
The following is the reply of Speaker Colfax to the letter of the committee announcing his nomination by the Chicago Convention:  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1868.  
To Hon. J. R. Hawley, President of the National Union Republican Convention.  
Sir:—The honor and the duty of the patriotic convention over which you presided, and the resolutions which so happily supplemented an entirely agreeable with my views as to a just national policy, that my views are presented to the delegates of the people in a clear and auspicious declaration of principles, as for the nomination with which I have been honored, and which I gratefully accept. When a great rebellion, which imperiled the life of the nation, was at last overthrown, the duty of all others devolving on those entrusted with the responsibilities of legislation evidently was to require that the revolution should be re-inaugurated in the form of a permanent government against which they could, only on such a basis as to increase and fortify, and not to weaken and endanger the strength and power of the nation. Certainly, none could so have claimed that the revolution should be re-inaugurated in the form of a permanent government against which they could, only on such a basis as to increase and fortify, and not to weaken and endanger the strength and power of the nation.

Capt. Samuel Oldham Taylor, long and favorably known as a conductor on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, died suddenly, of a congestive chill, at Louisville, on Tuesday evening. There was not a more courteous or popular conductor in the country than Capt. Taylor, and his many friends will regret his unexpected demise. *Lexington Statesman.*

approved as containing the principles and rule of our policy.  
2. All churches and churches, embraced in the two bodies, shall be admitted to the same standing in the united body, which they may hold in their respective connections up to the consummation of the union, imperfectly organized churches shall be considered and expected to become thoroughly Presbyterian, as early, within the period of five years, as is permitted by the highest interests to be consulted; and no other such churches shall be admitted to membership.  
3. The boundaries of the several Presbyteries and Synods shall be adjusted by the General Assembly of the United Church.  
4. The official records of the churches of the church, for the period of separation, shall be preserved and held as making up the one history of the church; and no rule or precedent, which does not stand approved by both the bodies, shall be of authority, until established in the united body, except in so far as such rule or precedent may affect the rights of property founded thereon.

The corporate rights now held by the two General Assemblies, and by their boards and committees, shall, as far as practicable, be consolidated, and applied for their several objects as defined by law.

There shall be one assembly of committees or boards for home and foreign missions, and the other religious enterprises of the church, which the churches shall be encouraged to sustain, though free to cast their contributions into their own organizations, and to do so as soon as practicable after the union shall be effected. The General Assembly shall reconstruct and consolidate the several permanent committees and boards which now hold the two Assemblies in such a manner as to represent as far as possible, with impartiality, the views and wishes of the two bodies constituting the United Church.

8. The publications of the Board of Publication of the United Church, shall continue to be issued as at present, leaving it to the Board of Publication of the United Church to revise these issues, and perfect a catalogue for the joint church, so as to exclude injurious reference to past controversies.

9. In order to a uniform system of ecclesiastical supervision, those theological seminaries that are now under assembly control, may, if their boards of direction so elect, be transferred to the watch and care of one or more of the adjacent Synods; and the other seminaries are advised to introduce, as far as possible, into their constitutions, the principle of synodical or assembly supervision; in which case, they shall be entitled to an official recognition and approbation on the part of the General Assembly.

10. It is directed that the Presbyteries possess the right to examine ministers applying for admission from other Presbyteries; but each Presbytery shall be left free to decide for itself when it shall exercise the right.

11. It shall be regarded as the duty of all our judicatories, ministers and people in the United Church, to study the things which make peace, and to guard against all the needed and offensive references to the causes that have divided the church, in order to avoid the revival of past issues, by the continuance of any usage in either branch of the church that has grown out of our former controversies, and is distinctly recommended to the local judicatories of the church that they conform their practice in relation to all such usages, as far as is consistent with their convictions of duty, to the general custom of the church, prior to the controversies that resulted in the separation.

12. The terms of the reunion, if they are approved by the General Assemblies of 1868, shall be overruled to the several Presbyteries and their care, and of binding force, if they are approved by three-fourths of the Presbyteries connected with each branch of the church, within one year after they shall have been submitted to them for approval.

**Some Palatable Advice from the New York Tribune.**  
To kiss or Not to Kiss Your Cousin.  
What young man but has asked himself (when going on a visit to an uncle's family, whether or not he was expected to kiss his pretty cousin whom he had not seen since she was fifteen.

The question is a perplexing one. A young gentleman wishes to do nothing which is not expected. On the other hand, he wishes to show sufficient warmth of feeling to his uncle's family.

The question, too, is one which must be answered, apparently, before reaching the presence of his cousin. The least hesitation is fatal. To take the hand of a pretty cousin, and hesitate a second without to kiss her or not, is out of the question. If she expects you to kiss her, and sees a hesitation, she thinks there must be something improper in it, and a blush follows that thought whether you kiss her or not. The slightest hesitation makes it awkward in every way. Uncle and aunt smile at each other, and can only think of you both as you used to be—a cunning little couple, frolicking together and making mud pies in the back yard. Even the inevitable, the omnipresent, the irrepressible, little brother sees something queer about it; he thinks of it, and there is no telling in what form he may express himself on a subsequent occasion. There must be no hesitation.

How, then, must the question be decided? Two classes of young men have little difficulty in deciding it, but between these two classes there is a larger class, so large that it embraces the majority of all young men; those who belong to this class can never decide the question until the last moment, and usually think that they have made fools of themselves when the thing is over.

Our dignified young man careful of only etiquette and anxious not to be too familiar, fresh from the gentleman's guide book and recently from college, decides promptly and easily not to kiss his cousin. He takes her hand, is very polite to her, repeats of his decision before his eyes are away from her, and makes up for his loss before the week is out. With rollicking cousin Bob, on the other hand, the proceeding is very different. He hardly asks himself a question at all. He not only expects to kiss his pretty cousin when he meets her, but expects to repeat the ceremony as often as he used to do it—when she was fifteen. He kisses her with such a hearty good will that all the question of propriety which had vexed her disappear, and they are children together again in a moment. The kiss becomes purely a matter of relationship.

Now, between Cousin Bob and the dignified young man come the majority of young men, who doubt, and question, and worry themselves whenever the subject of meeting a cousin comes up. Our advice is to take Cousin Bob's course. Kiss your pretty cousins, as a matter of course. If they do not expect it they will be pleasantly disappointed; if they do expect it they will not think you are formal and uncourteous. Although an apparently radical course, it is in reality a highly conservative course. If a family object to the kissing of cousins, as some families do, there is time enough after the first meeting to come to an understanding. At that meeting all are expected to follow their own customs. The only safe and generally satisfactory way for a young man to meet a cousin is to kiss her—frankly, honestly, heartily.

**A Card from Mr. Grimes.**  
The Chicago Tribune publishes the following card from Senator Grimes:  
WASHINGTON, May 26, 1868.  
It is not true that I have now, or ever had, any hostility to Mr. Wade. I never had the slightest misunderstanding with him in my life.

It is not true that I ever sought to be, or ever desired to be, a candidate for Vice President, or President pro tempore of the Senate.

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sought to influence my judgment in the impeachment trial. I never had a word of conversation with the Chief Justice on this point; nor on the subject of a new party, or of any political party; nor did he ever mention the subject of the Presidency to me. I have not been in the house of the Chief Justice for more than two years.

It is not true that I have ever been dissatisfied with the reconstruction plan of Congress. So far from it, I was one of the seven Senators who were members of the joint committee on reconstruction, and signed the report. I was chairman of the sub-committee on the State of Tennessee, and it was on my recommendation that that State was so early restored to the Union.

It is not true that I am now, or ever was, either directly or indirectly, interested in the Chicago Tribune newspaper. I do not know, nor ever have known, how the Tribune is organized, what is its capital, who are its stockholders, or the value of its stock. Nor have I ever sought to influence the course of that paper, on any measure, public or private. I am sorry to be compelled to add to the story so circumstantially related and published, that the wife of the editor of that paper is my daughter, is not true.

It is not true that I ever had the slightest sympathy with the general policy of Mr. Johnson's administration. I have had no personal intercourse with Mr. Johnson for twelve years; never asked him for a favor and never received one from him.

It is true that when I took an oath that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, I would render impartial justice according to the Constitution and the laws, I ceased to act in a representative capacity. I became a judge, acting on my own responsibility, and accountable only to my own conscience and my Maker; and no power could force me to decide in such a case contrary to my convictions, to suit the requirements of a party, whether that party were composed of my friends or my enemies.

**Colfax the Chief of the Union-Negro Suffrage Faction.**  
The New York Tribune, in the course of a desperate effort to establish the moderation of the Chicago Convention, makes this boast: "The fact that would begin by regulating the franchise in Maryland, as a preliminary to a general measure, is thus snubbed by the only body formally authorized to speak in behalf of the party. We have shown heretofore that the convention, instead of snub

[Continued.]  
throw of ten State governments, the registration of their votes by military officers, and the transfer of all their powers to the despotic will of a single man? Will he be good enough to indicate some provision which gives sanction, or even the semblance of sanction, to the extraordinary pretension of General Grant, who governs without any civil restraint eight millions of our people? It may be asserted without fear of contradiction that a more absolute monarch never despoiled a nation of its liberties. He is the Warwick of America, and kings, satraps and military governors rise and fall at his bidding.

**AGRICULTURAL.**  
I think Mr. Merrill (Co. Gen., April 23) is mistaken in regard to the cause of his bees going back to the parent hive, for very few, if any, of the bees would be alive at that time, that issued at the time of swarming, say eight months before. The more general cause of a swarm (issuing under the circumstances he speaks of) going into any particular hive is the hum or bustle of bees about the entrance of that hive; they almost invariably go where there is most stir among the bees, without any regard to the parent hive. I will state a case in point, which ended in considerable mortification to me. About a year ago, I noticed that the bees from a particular hive were very bright, and remembering that the queen, when introduced into the full hive, was a splendid one, I forced a swarm, containing that queen, in order to put her into a movable comb hive, for a breeder. The swarm being driven into the driving box and set on fire, the queen, by the bees in the hive driven became considerably agitated at the loss of her queen, and many sallied out in search of her. At this instant I saw a small swarm (some forty feet distant) descending upon me. I soon saw that the queen had been driven from the hive, and I immediately covered it, and foiled them in that, and they almost immediately returned to the hive from which they had issued. Now there were forty or fifty bees in the queen's vicinity, but the one they were seeking. But the queen of the hive to come yet, for in putting my forced swarm into its new quarters, I watched to see my beautiful queen, but I found her very much distressed. The thought flashed across my mind that that was the queen from the deserting hive, but I could hardly believe it possible—first from the fact that so very few bees from the deserting swarm had entered the driving box, and second it was much more strange that they should receive a stranger queen under such circumstances; but I was forced very unwillingly to believe the anomaly a fact, by finding my beautiful queen enveloped in the usual knot of bees—and dead.

Mr. Merrill asks the cause of the desertion. There are several reasons. First, the want of a sufficient number of bees to keep up a comfortable degree of heat in the hive; second, shortness of stores; third, a disagreeable condition of the hive, from mouldiness, dampness, or foul scents. Those who have raised many queens, find much difficulty in the desertion of our nuclei; neither does the gauge on the box remedy the difficulty in many cases, for where you have a large number, several are apt to come out at a time. When one starts, the hum imparts the swarming fever to those in the vicinity, and, perhaps, in five minutes you will have a dozen nuclei on the wing, and if your fertile queens are all gauged, your unfertile ones will be out, and in a short time they will be all in a pile on your nucleus, box, lath, or something else, and in the pile you will find all your loose queens, each enveloped in a separate knot of bees; and you to many of your fertile queens, when, by the riot act, you disperse the crowd by the removal of all these queens, and the bees return to the several boxes, some getting five times their complement, and others getting scarcely any; and all manifesting more or less hostility to the fertile queens in the boxes, some of which are very likely to be killed.

**YOUNG GRASS FOR HAY.**  
It would be a wonderful advantage to the country if farmers could be induced to discontinue the suicidal practice of keeping their grass standing till it has become matted, and then to cut it. It is a well known fact, that a field of wheat is fit to cut, it is done, and men are found to do it, and it is the same with oats; but because, instead of losing the grain, in the case of grass standing too long the loss is not so palpable, at all events not to common observers, the farmer muddles along with about the usual force he employs at other seasons, regardless of the fact of hollow stems, leaves dropping, and the grass matting, and a mass of withered, dead stuff, which has no sap in it when cut, and has little more nourishment in it than the leaves which blow off the trees in the autumn.

**MULCHING STRAWBERRIES.**  
Cultivators of strawberries are often puzzled to find a proper mulch for their delicate fruit. The best, in my estimation, is bright flax straw, which, if one does not have it on hand, can be bought almost anywhere for five or six dollars per ton. The great point in straw-mulching is to apply something which will protect and keep warm without smothering the plants. In flax-straw we find just that quality, for from its coarse, wiry texture, it can be applied to any reasonable depth, and still leave a circulation of air; whereas, if wheat or oat-straw is used, a heavy fall of snow or even continued warm rains, are liable to pack it upon the plants and smother them.

Another reason for using flax-straw is that it contains in the lint of the straw, the very best fertilizer that can be applied to strawberries; therefore the reason for using bright unbleached straw—for if the straw is bleached with rain its virtue is gone. To prove this to a skeptical person, would perhaps be a hard task, unless he will try the experiment. Still, persons who have long been in the business of rotting flax for the manufacturers, will tell you that the benefit the lint receives from the washing of the straw, while going through the process of rotting, is sufficient to pay for the labor involved. Every one who is acquainted with the cultivation of flax, is aware that it is generally regarded as a hard crop on land, and it does not seem probable that eight or fifteen bushels of flax-seed to the acre, together with the silvage or woolly part of the flax plant, could cause this detriment to the soil. Therefore it seems to follow that in the gum of the lint there must be something.

The result of flax rotting on grass is to cause it to thicken up and cause a heavy growth. It is the same with strawberries, giving the plants a vigorous start in the spring, and increasing the yield amazingly.

**Commission Merchants.**  
**NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.**  
A CHOICE LOT  
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,  
**NEW ORLEANS SUGAR**  
OF THE BEST RECEIVED WEEKLY.  
FOR SALE BY  
P. B. VANDEN & CO.  
Cor. Third & Market Street.  
**JOB PRINTING**  
IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART.  
AT THE MAYSVILLE EAGLE OFFICE.

**China, Glass and Queensware.**  
**R. ALBERT'S**  
**NEW**  
**CHINA PALACE!**  
*The Largest and Cheapest Cash Queensware House in the West!*  
No. 35, Second street North side  
MAYSVILLE, KY.  
The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and customers that he has on hand one of the largest and finest stocks ever imported in this section, comprising  
**CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.**  
**LOOKING GLASSES,**  
**FANCY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.**  
My new stock having been imported at very low gold rates, enables me to  
**Undersell Considerably all Cincinnati Bills.**  
Country dealers and housekeepers will save from  
**FIVE TO TEN PER CENT.**  
By learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere. Perfect satisfaction given, or the goods taken back and the money refunded.  
**TERMS CASH**

**R. ALBERT'S**  
**GREAT DEPOT OF**  
**Solid Silver, Silver-plated, Albata and Britannia Ware.**  
Asplendid assortment of easels, pitchers, coffee and tea-pots, sugar-bowls, cream-pitchers, molasses cans, spittoons, mugs, candlesticks, spoons, forks, knives, ladles, tea sets, commodes, sets, etc., etc., and a large stock of  
**300 Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers,**  
or churches, parlors, bedrooms, hall and kitchen Chandeliers, glass, paper shades, wicks, burners, and pure coal oil.  
**100 Pair Flower Vases,**  
all styles, from thirty cents to seventy-five dollars a pair. Tea trays and waiters, all styles, sizes and qualities. Japanese tin and toilet sets, plain and ornamental; table cutlery, knives and forks; silver-plated and steel blades, carvers, steel, etc., with silver, ebony, bone, Indian rubber and steel handles, all at the

**LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES, FOR CASH!**  
**R. ALBERT'S China Palace.**  
**R. ALBERT,**  
**35 EAST SECOND STREET.**

**HOUSE**  
**FURNISHING GOODS!**  
**CARPETS:**  
Brussels, three-ply, two-ply, hemp stair carpets, carpet lining, floor, stair and table oilcloths, matting, rugs, door mats, buggy mats.  
A beautiful and large assortment of  
**WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES,**  
**Curtains and curtain goods,**  
**GILT CORNICES,**  
**TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.**  
**BEDSPREADS,**  
**TOWELS AND NAPKINS,**  
**CURTAIN PINS AND HOLDERS,**  
and an elegant assortment of  
**French and English Wall Paper**  
**VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
**GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, AND CHAINS**  
**French & American Clocks.**  
by the single piece at wholesale prices, at  
**R. ALBERT'S CHINA PALACE.**

**Photographic.**  
**C. C. HANCOCK,**  
SUCCESSOR TO  
**R. McREYNOLDS**  
**SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.**  
I would respectfully inform the public that I have purchased the well known gallery of R. McReynolds on Second street, the finest gallery in the State.  
I am prepared to execute all orders in the picture line, viz:  
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Opalotypes, Mellanotypes, and Ivorytypes taken in all styles.  
Daguerotypes copied and enlarged.  
**LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS COLORED IN**  
**Oil & Water Colors, and Portraits Painted**  
oil way.  
"Six" Divers causes and considerations, essential to the administration of the Government, in my judgment, requiring change in the Department of State, you are hereby discharged from any further services as Secretary of State.  
President of the United States.  
**Saddlery.**  
An excellent and large stock of  
**SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, WINTER AND SUMMER HORSE COVERS, CURRY COMBS, HORSE BRUSHES, HARNESS, AND TRACES,**  
At the lowest rates for  
**CASH!!**  
**OR TO PROMPT PAYING CUSTOMERS.**  
The best material and the most expert workmen employed.  
Orders of all kinds promptly attended to, and repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Call on  
**JOHN ZECH.**  
Market st., East side, Mayville, Ky.  
**Books and Stationery.**  
**JAMES SMITH,**  
**Bookseller and Stationer,**  
offers a complete assortment of all SCHOOL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, including stationery and fancy writing papers, ENVELOPES,  
a fine assortment both white and colored. GOLD and SILVER PENS, popular brands. A complete and well-selected stock of  
**WALL PAPERS.**  
Inks, pencils, slates, portfolios, blotters, testaments, pocket books, memo. catchers, yellow booklets, oval frames, molding, inkstands, memorandum, oval notes, etc., etc.  
**JAMES SMITH,**  
Successor to G. W. Plattner,  
Second street, one door below Court.  
Mayville, Ky., October 6th, 1866. [Jal 1]

**Reduction of \$25 to \$100**  
Off Cincinnati prices.  
Full seven-octave Pianos, in fine rosewood cases, overstrung scale, guaranteed at \$300, \$325, \$350, \$375. Extra large, fine square grand Pianos, at from \$400 to \$750.  
I will, upon demand, order and furnish Pianos from any other manufacturer whatever, at the above great reduction in prices.  
Second hand Pianos for sale, rent, and taken in exchange. All piano rents  
**Invariably**  
**PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.**  
Do not pay third and fourth rate Pianos, at high prices. From irresponsible persons, if you can get a good instrument, fully warranted, for less money.

**WAREROOM**  
**AT THE**  
**CHINA PALACE.**  
Solely **SECOND STREET.**  
**FRESH ARRIVALS.**  
JUST RECEIVED  
200 W. Louisville Line.  
100 " " Cement.  
50 " " Plaster Paris.  
25 " " Land Plaster.  
We shall keep a constant supply of the above during the season, and solicit orders from the trade.  
[Jal 1] **R. G. JANUARY & CO.**  
**BOOK AND JOB PRINTING**  
NEATLY EXECUTED  
AT THE MAYSVILLE EAGLE OFFICE.

**Dry Goods.**  
**SOMETHING STARTLING!**  
**JAMES W. BURGESS.**  
DEALER IN  
**FOREIGN & DOMESTIC**  
**DRY GOODS!**  
Having purchased the entire interest of Dr. James Thompson, in the firm of Burgess & Thompson, in the firm of Burgess & Thompson, I am prepared to exhibit a splendid variety of  
**DRESS GOODS**  
OF EVERY STYLE.  
A NICE LINE OF  
**WHITE GOODS.**  
CONSISTING OF PLAIN AND PLAID JACONETS, PLAIN AND PLAID NAIN-SOL, MUSLINS, SWISS MUSLINS, TARTANS, IRISH LEXENS, LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRIC. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF  
**HOUSE**  
**FURNISHING GOODS.**  
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS AND NOTIONS!  
ALL OF WHICH I OFFER TO THE PUBLIC AT PRICES VERY LOW—FOR CASH!  
CHEAP TABLES—we invite especial attention, wherein we have placed many valuable goods at prices exceedingly low.  
We have also secured the services of Mr. A. J. SMITH, so long and favorably known to the public, who will be found at all times ready to wait upon you. GIVE US A CALL AT OUR OLD STAND. — No. 18, Sutton Street, MAYSVILLE, — — — KENTUCKY.  
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.  
JAS. W. BURGESS.  
**TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.**  
[Jal 1] **GEORGE COX & SON,**  
**GEORGE COX, DEALERS IN [W. B. COX.]**  
**FANCY AND STAPLE**  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Carpeting, Oilcloths, Matting

**Housekeeping Goods Generally,**  
**GOOD NEWS**  
**Sutton Street Ahead!**  
Having moved to our new and spacious rooms, No. 20, one door below our old place of business, where we would be glad to see our old friends and customers. Thank you for past favors we hope by always having the share of your patronage in the future. We are constantly receiving new and desirable goods in season, both  
**Staple and Fancy.**  
Be sure to call at No. 20, first door below Second, Burgess Block, Sutton Street, for the  
**LATEST AND CHEAPEST**  
**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.**  
[Jal 1] **McDOUGLE & BRO.**  
**Boots and Shoes**  
**B. A. WALLINGFORD.**  
Having bought out Mr. B. A. Wallingford, we will continue the  
**BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS**  
at his old stand. We will keep our stock supplied at all times with  
**NEW AND**  
**DESIRABLE GOODS!**  
We will continue the manufacturing of  
**LADIES' AND MEN'S**  
**BOOTS & SHOES**  
TO ORDER, BY  
EXPERIENCED AND  
COMPETENT WORKMEN.  
[Jal 1] **BALL & HOWE.**  
Referring to the above—I am thankful for the liberal patronage that has been extended me, and ask for a continuation of your patronage to the new firm. Those knowing themselves indebted to me, will please make it convenient to call and settle early may 12 w 1 m  
**B. A. WALLINGFORD**  
**Wall Paper.**  
**1868.**  
**WALL PAPER!**  
**JAMES SMITH**  
would call the attention of purchasers to his large and well selected stock of paper hangings, consisting of  
**GILTS, SATINS, AND BLANKS.**  
Also  
**WINDOW SHADES OF LINEN AND PAPER**  
All of the latest styles which he will sell at the lowest market rates.  
[Jal 1] **W. B. COX.**

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**1868.**  
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**Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.**  
**THE GREAT DECLINE!**  
**MONEY SCARCE**  
**CLOTHING ABUNDANT,**  
**W. B. KAHN & Co.**  
**NO. 37, Second street,**  
**(ADJOINING CHINA PALACE.)**  
**CLOTHIERS,**  
The great reduction in prices of all kinds of clothing and furnishing goods, makes it to every man's interest to buy, and buy NOW!  
The decline in many kinds of cloths, cassimeres, and other goods for gentlemen's wear, is said to have been greater than in any other article, and  
**W. B. KAHN & Co.**  
propose to keep always square with the market, or a LITTLE BELOW.  
**THEY MANUFACTURE**  
ALL THEIR OWN  
**CLOTHING!**  
and upon as large a scale as any western house. They use the best material, employ the best hands, and always try to give the best bargains. Their stock is now  
**UNUSUALLY LARGE**  
IN EVERY BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS  
and they are determined to sell largely regardless of price.  
**ALL COMPETITORS.**  
WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION  
TO OUR CELEBRATED  
**STAR SHIRT!**  
THE BEST MADE AND THE BEST FITTING SHIRT KNOWN TO THE TRADE. OUR STOCK OF COLLARS, LINEN AND PAPER  
is large and cheaper than any west of the mountains. All kinds of underclothing,  
**DRAWERS,**  
**UNDERSHIRTS,**  
**SOCKS,**  
**SUSPENDERS,**  
etc., etc., etc., **NECK TIES,**  
at astonishing low rates—the very latest styles and the very BEST TERMS.  
CALL AND SEE US ANYHOW.  
W. B. KAHN CO.  
[Jal 1] **NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
**LOUIS STINE. JERRY F. YOUNG.**  
**MERCHANT TAILORS**  
AND  
**GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHERS,**  
No. 33 East Second street  
MAYSVILLE, KY.  
Respectfully inform the public that they have just received a large and well selected stock of Spring goods, comprising everything pertaining to a gentleman's outfit, which they are prepared to dispose of at the lowest rate for cash. They solicit a call from their friends, and pledge their best efforts to give satisfaction.  
[Jal 1] **SENE & YOUNG**  
**Carpets.**  
**MATTINGS,**  
**OIL CLOTHS.**  
**CHEAP INGRAINS,**  
25, 35, 37, 40, 50c,  
**Handsome Ingrains & Damasks,**  
**60, 65, 70c,**  
**Cheap Two-plys**  
**65, 70, 75, 84c;**  
**Heavy all Wool Two-plys,**  
**\$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.20, \$1.25.**  
Extra Supers and 3 ply in most beautiful patterns at lowest Cincinnati cash prices.  
**English Brussels, Medallion Patterns \$1.65**  
**Best Heavy English Brussels**  
**\$1.75, \$1.85, \$1.90.**  
**American & German Girting Carpets,**  
**FLOOR, STAIR & TABLE OILCLOTHS,** from eighteen inches to twelve feet wide, very cheap.  
**WINDOW SHADES,** CURTAINS, BED-SPREADS, CORNICES, TOWELS AND NAPKINS, very cheap.  
**10,000 Pieces French, English and American Wallpapers,** Very cheap, at  
**R. ALBERT'S**  
[Jal 1] **CHINA PALACE**  
**No. 35, 2d street,**  
**FOR FANCY JOB PRINTING**  
**CALL AT THE EAGLE OFFICE**

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